broad policy guidelines dated 14.5.2003 to the State Governments and the Universities in the matter of admission and charging of fee by the private unaided medical and dental Institutions. The Central Government has also decided to frame an appropriate legislation in this regard after eliciting the view of the concerned Departments and the stakeholders including the State Governments.

Foreign migration of Doctors

2134. SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPA:
SHRI R. K. ANAND:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 49 per cent of doctors trained at AIIMS have found their vocations abroad;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the large investments in providing subsidized medical education for developing excellence and sufficiency have gone substantially unreturned;

(c) if so, the reasons for not formulating rules/law which prohibits trained medical professionals to leave the country before serving the country for 15 years including 10 years in a rural areas; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to enact such rules/laws and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi admit students to under graduate, post graduate and post-doctoral courses in various disciplines. Every year 45 students of Indian nationality are admitted in MBBS course, 158 students in various Postgraduate courses and 83 various super speciality courses. Besides AIIMS, there are 27,142 seats in MBBS course and about 8000 post graduate seats in various disciplines in other Medical Colleges in the country.

It is true that many students after successfully completing their MBBS, post-graduates/super-speciaiity courses go abroad either for

obtaining higher qualifications/training or for prestigious assignment. This may be due to high standard of medical education available at AIIMS and other premier Medical Institutions in India which is found acceptable in developed countries. A Committee is being constituted to look into issues regarding retention of health manpower in Government sector.

There are 639729 allopathic doctors registered as on 28th February, 2005, about 694712 medical practitioners of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy are registered as on 1st January, 2003. After taking into consideration the total number of registered allopathic doctors and medical practitioners of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy, the Doctor. Population ratio comes to about 128 doctors per one lakh population (1:781). According to Medical Council of India, there are, therefore, sufficient numbers of doctors to take care of service all over the country including rural areas. There is, however, an imbalance in the availability of doctors between urban and rural areas as well as imbalance of availability of doctors in some disciplines.

The National Health Policy 2002 envisages that State Governments could vigorously enforce a mandatory two years posting before awarding of the graduate degree.

Expenditure on MBBS, MD and BDS courses

2135. SHRI N.R. GOVINDRAJAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) The total amount of money spent by Government on education of MBBS, MD and BDS students in Government medical colleges;

(b) The percentage of these expenditures charged from the students;

(c) whether Government propose to make it conditional that all Government trained medical students will have to work in rural areas for a certain period of time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (d) There is no definite data in that regard available with the Central Government.